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No. 8

BIG GERMAN NAVAL LOSS

Warships Cut To Pieces Sunk By British.

Out of 1,200 Men Composing Crew of Vessel Only 300 Escape.

London, Aug. 30.—An official statement issued tonight says that of the 1,200 men composing the crews of the five German warships sunk off Heligoland only 330 were saved.

The Liberty, one of the British destroyers, which took part in the battle off Heligoland, was hit by a shell which shattered her mast and tore away part of her bridge first of all and then smashed her searchlights and killed her commander, Lieut. Commander Nigel K. W. Bartlett, and William Butcher, his signal man. Their deaths were instantaneous.

Accounts of the battle say it was perfect in execution as well as in plan. Led at dawn by a fearless small detachment, the destroyers crept within the German lines between Heligoland and the German coast.

An aeroplane sighted them and gave the news to the Germans, whose destroyers then came out. The British destroyers lured the Germans to the open sea where other destroyers were waiting spread out in fan shape.

A small engagement followed and then the German cruisers came out. The British light cruiser Arethusa, after a sighting shot, got her range splendidly and hit the foremost gun of one of the German cruisers, demolishing it. The Arethusa then fired a few broadsides at the enemy. Her practice was excellent. She hit a German cruiser which at once burst into smoke and flames, but soon afterwards a German shot did some damage to the engine room of the Arethusa.

The destroyers Liberty and Laertes fought a grand fight. A shell brought down the mast of the Liberty. The Laertes was hit amidship a hole was shot thru her funnel, her forward guns were damaged and she received also a shell in the dynamo room and a shot aft which wrecked her cabin.

It was hot work, but at that moment the British light cruisers and battle cruisers appeared. It was the moment for which they had been waiting and their execution was deadly. The first shot from one of the British battle cruisers sank a German cruiser which had been battering a destroyer.

The German fleet then turned and fled in the direction of Cuxhaven, but was pursued by British destroyers with their four-inch guns.

Many of the Germans landed after the battle, from the British ships, were wounded by revolver bullets. It is declared the revolvers were used by German officers to prevent their men surrendering to the British boats, which had put off to save their drowning opponents. Some of the boats lowered to the rescue of the Germans, it is said, were fired upon by German cruisers.

Wilson to Bear Responsibility of War Tax Measure.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Moved by the suffering of Democratic candidates for Congress, President Wilson has decided to shoulder the whole responsibility for the infliction of a war tax on the people of the United States at a time when the country is at peace. He sent word to the leaders of Congress this morning that in a day or two, perhaps by Thursday, perhaps earlier, that is today or tonight he wants to consult them about a joint meeting of Congress. At this meeting it is the President's purpose to set forth before the two Houses and before the country his reasons for asking Congress to pass a war tax law.

President Wilson added another degree to the pleasure of the anxious candidates of his party when he stated that he could see no rea-

son why Congress should be here after September 15. The President had his coat off when he said it. He was going through the accumulation of business on his desk and he was working with both hands. He indicated that Congress should go to it in its shirt sleeves as he was doing. As the emergency legislation is confined to the ship purchase bill and the war tax, it is apparent that the log-rolling for the passage of the River and Harbors bill is not a part of the President's schedule.

October 1 Date Set to Open New Cur- rency System.

Washington, Sept. 2.—With the hope of opening the nation's new currency system for business by October 1, the Federal Reserve Board today continued to press work on the great number of preliminary matters still to be disposed of. One task confronting the board is the selection of a secretary. H. Parker Willis, of New York, was said to have been offered the position.

Petitions for a hearing from banks in Pittsburgh and Baltimore, which are dissatisfied with the work of the reserve bank Organization Committee in naming reserve cities, have reached the board. Other work, however, has interfered with their consideration.

The board debated the application of the National City Bank for permission to open branches in South American countries.

The Biggest Gun.

At the United States arsenal at Watervliet, just above Albany, there is nearing completion what the maker claim will be the biggest gun in the world.

And it is not being built for any nation in the present European war, but for the Pacific end of the Panama Canal. It is a 16-inch gun, 49 feet 3 inches long, and weighing about 126 tons. Its range is from 16 to 21 miles, according to its elevation, and the projectile it throws will weigh 2,300 pounds. Every time it is discharged the cost will be \$500, and so frightful is the wear and tear on the linings, that it will have to be renewed after 225 rounds.

This latter item, however, is not so momentous when it is remembered that the gun may keep watch and ward over the isthmian waterway for years without having to fire a shot in its defense.

The monster gun will be at ambush in its fort, being lifted to firing position by a powerful running carriage, which will drop it out of sight again once its charge has been delivered. It is so quiet in repose, so hideously infernal in action that it will seem like a lurking devil of destruction crouching there amid the tropical beauty of the river isthmus.

It is not surprising that the gun, in its various processes of construction, has been the object of keen curiosity to the military experts of the world. Close inspection has not been permitted them for obvious reasons, but they have followed its fashioning as far as possible with the greatest interest.

The installation of the big gun in the Panama fort will be an event in the history of defensive armament.

Rev. Frank Baker to Wed.

Announcement of the coming marriage of Rev. James Franklin Baker, of Dawson Springs, to Miss Katherine McCullum, Memphis, Tenn., has been received in Hartford. Rev. Baker has many friends in Hartford and Ohio county, having been pastor of the Methodist church here and at other points in the county. The marriage will take place September 21, at Madison Heights Methodist church, Memphis. The bride-to-be is an exceedingly charming and popular young lady. They will attend the conference which convenes in Louisville, September 23 and as Rev. Baker is serving his fourth year at Dawson Springs, he will necessarily be stationed at some other point for the coming year. We extend our hearty congratulations.

Horses and Mules Are Advancing in Price.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Heavy demand for horses and mules suitable for army purposes for nations engaged in the European war has caused prices to advance from \$50 to \$100 per head higher than a year ago. It was said at the Chicago stock yards today.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF MRS. OLLIE JAMES

Wife of Kentucky Senator Ar- rives Safely in Wash- ington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—

Mrs. Ollie M. James, wife of Senator James, of Kentucky, arrived in Washington tonight after a series of thrilling experiences in the European war zone which at times had all the elements of tragedy that one reads of in novels.

Mrs. James had been visiting in Rome and was starting to Japan via the trans-siberian route when the train on which she was traveling with friends thru Austria was held up by officials and she was required to disembark. The train was at once appropriated for the transportation of soldiers. She lost all her baggage and was not able to recover any of her belongings. She was compelled to get out of two trains but finally arrived at Munich and thence went to Berlin. Her first knowledge that war was imminent came thru seeing thousands of soldiers marching thru Austria.

She arrived at Berlin just after war had been declared. She states that the scene beggars description. The streets were packed with people singing and shouting. She was welcomed at the American Embassy, where she stayed while in the German capital.

When the Russian Ambassador departed, after being given his passport, she started with him, expecting to go to St. Petersburg, but to her surprise the train was diverted and she found herself at Copenhagen.

From Copenhagen she went to Esbjerg, expecting to find a boat sailing for London, but the crew in the regular sailing vessel had struck on account of reports that the North Sea had been heavily mined. She remained there three or four days when the British government placed a small freighter drawing only twelve feet of water, at the disposal of the refugees at Esbjerg, in which to make the trip to England.

The freighter carried 3,000,000 pounds of butter and had capacity for thirty passengers, but fifty crowded into it. The trip was made at snail's pace from Esbjerg to Hull, England. From Hull, Mrs. James went to London, where she was well received.

She says she was treated splendidly by the Germans, as well as by all the people, officials and citizens with whom she came in contact, and that while she and the Americans she was with underwent hardships, such as going with limited food and water for days at a time, the embarrassment they suffered was inevitable and incident to a state of war. The voyage from England to New York was made without mishap on the Olympia, a British liner.

Gen. Leman Blew Up Survivor When Belgians Blew Up Liege Fort.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Petit Parisien gives this explanation of the presence of Gen. Leman, the Belgian commander at Liege, in Magdeburg as a prisoner of war:

"On August 17 Gen. Leman was summoned by the Germans to surrender the Liege forts. He refused, but as the situation was then desperate and it was impossible to hold out against another bombardment he called his officers together in Fort Loncin and said:

"You have valiantly fought for your country, but the struggle has become impossible and it is foolish to try further. Honor has been saved and the hour is come when we must separate. I have decided to die here. Loncin shall be my tomb."

"All the officers declared that they would still fight and die with their General. Again the cannon thundered and then those in the fort were silenced, after which a terrible explosion took place. Gen. Leman and his officers had blown themselves up. Alone of all in the fort Gen. Leman survived, and from the debris he was taken a prisoner to Magdeburg. It was on Emperor William's order that he was allowed to keep his sword."

PRESIDENT WILL SEEK RE-ELECTION, IS REPORT

Writes Letter To Friend Indicating His Course in Next Campaign.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The President has written a letter to a friend in which he expresses views which make it practically certain he will be a candidate for re-election. While this has been generally felt there has heretofore been nothing definite upon which to base the belief. In his letter the President declares it to be the duty of a chief executive once to submit his Administration to the people, along with his personality, for their approval or rejection. It is understood the President refers to the duty in a way which leaves the impression that he thinks a chief executive would be in a more enviable position, if, after four years, he could properly go into private life without submitting his case to the people.

Whether the letter referred to is to be published soon is not known, but it is expected that it will be used as soon as the political situation warrants. Political clubs and State conventions have for some weeks been planning to endorse the Wilson Administration and to call on the President to make the race for re-election in 1916, and while practically all Washington has been confident the President would do so, there was nothing tangible on which to base the belief until the existence of the aforementioned letter was learned.

Mr. Wilson's expressed views apparently forever smashed the Bryan-Breckinridge "one-term plank" of the Baltimore platform.

Cardinals Meet to Choose Pope.

Rome, Sept. 1.—At 7:30 o'clock last evening Cardinal Della Volpe, the Papal Chamberlain, closed the inside door to the conclave hall in which the College of Cardinals is gathered to elect a successor to the late Pope Pius X. Outside stood the governor and the marshal of the conclave.

Not until a new Pope has been chosen by the ballot will the doors be opened or any intimation of the procedure inside be known.

All the telephone wires leading into the edifice have been cut, and communication with the outside world severed.

This morning great crowds gathered in the square outside St. Peter's. Every eye was focused on the chimney of Sixtine Chapel. If smoke should rise from it, it will indicate that no Pope has been elected. The smoke will be from the burning ballots, with which has been mixed a little straw.

Should a Pontiff be elected, workmen will immediately break in the doors and the Cardinals will repair to the balcony of St. Peter's and proclaim him. Shortly afterward the Pope himself, if custom is followed, will appear in the gallery of St. Peter's and bestow the Papal blessing.

War's Horrors.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston Transcript tells his paper how the order to French reservists to join their regiments works. He says:

"My next door neighbor on the right in the Parisian suburb where I am spending the summer, must join his regiment at Clermont-Ferrand the second day of mobilization; he leaves behind a wife and two beautiful little girls and a diamond-cutting business which now nets him \$5000-\$6000 a year, which he has had a hard struggle to establish and which may go to the eternal bow-wows in his absence. His entire future is threatened.

"My next door neighbor on the left must join his regiment the second day of mobilization at Nevers. His factory, employing several hundred hands, will be closed. He, too, may be ruined, for he, too, established his business at the cost of infinite labor and pains and is only beginning to see his way clear.

"Another neighbor, well along in years, must sacrifice the mainstay of his household, a bachelor son, whose

feuille de route directs him to report the eleventh day of mobilization at Vichy. Our milk woman will lose the services of the two sons who assist her on the milk-farm—with small prospect of being able to secure other help.

"Our grocer must confide his store to an invalid wife, and our washerwoman, who has small children, will be left without a breadwinner and dependent upon the public charity of the commune as long as the war shall last. And so on throughout the entire community. It is doubtful whether there is a single family altogether immune.

"The prospective soldiers have been airing their uniforms for nearly a week and they have their knapsacks half packed.

The Colonel Smiles.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The famous Roosevelt smile swamped the colonel's features when he heard of Wm. Barnes' decision to retire. He seemed immensely pleased. The Bull Moose chief had no comment to make for quotation.

To friends, though, Col. Roosevelt stated that he did not place much faith in the reasons the State Republican chairman advanced. The colonel has a deep-seated conviction that Mr. Barnes is not retiring of his own volition, but that he is getting out because of the continuous fight that has been waged upon him. The colonel takes to himself a large share of the credit in forcing Barnes into retirement.

Col. Roosevelt put in an hour today toward preparing the speech he is going to deliver to the Louisiana Progressives at New Orleans next Monday. In his talk the colonel is going to deal with the administration's pronouncement on the tariff, particularly as it affects cotton.

Reports from Louisiana leaders from whom the colonel has heard state that the Bull Moose will carry the state at the election next fall. He hears there is much sentiment and dissatisfaction with the administration policy on this staple and on sugar. Col. Roosevelt will leave Oyster Bay Saturday night.

Mayor of Vancouver Dislikes U. S. Press.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 1.—Because, he says, American newspapers publish sensational reports of wholesale British defeats and magnify imaginary German victories, the Mayor of Vancouver called upon the Chief of Police and the City Solicitor for advice on how he can prevent legally the bringing of American papers into the city.

For Their Own Pocketbooks.

Hardly in line with the admonition of President Wilson that the people of this country should cultivate a mental attitude of absolute neutrality toward the nations now engaged in killing each other off is the following announcement in a cablegram to the New York Sun.

Paris, August 18.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has obtained orders from America for \$60,000,000 worth of French goods in the making of which women are largely employed. The project was put through under the conviction that insuring the continuance of her economic life was the best way of helping France at this juncture.

This is indeed very sympathetic, but it is not the passionless neutrality which President Wilson urges. Plainly and truthfully stated, there is fully as much business as sympathy in it. The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris is made up almost exclusively of men who make money by exporting from France merchandise which takes the place of products of American labor and industry. It is no part of their or three million American workers who have lost their jobs because of the Underwood Free Trade Tariff. Their solicitude is solely for the French workers thrown out of their jobs because of war conditions—and for their own pocketbooks.

One of the "Blessings."

It is announced that the revenues of the Government will fall short some \$100,000,000, and that the deficit will be made up by a stamp tax on beer, whiskey leather and coffee. We do not all drink beer, whiskey or even coffee, but we all do use leather for foot covering, and so the extra tax will fall on the poor as well as the rich. This is one of the blessings (?) of Democratic Free Trade.—Bownville (Cal) Mountain Messenger.

VERA CRUZ PORT CLOSED

Gen. Carranza's Order May Embarrass Americans.

Washington Does Not Consider Act of Mexican President Unfriendly.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Provisional President Carranza has ordered the port of Vera Cruz closed, according to official advices to the American Government. Gen. Funston transmitted a long report on the complications which might result, but State Department officials were not inclined to regard it as an unfriendly action.

During the Huerta regime Vera Cruz was similarly closed, but foreign vessels paid little attention to the order. Carranza's decree would prevent Mexican ships from putting in at Vera Cruz, and if enforced in an unfriendly way, might exact heavy penalties from foreign vessels entering any other Mexican port after they touched at Vera Cruz. Gen. Funston called attention to the possibility that foreign ship owners, desiring not to incur the displeasure of the Carranza administration, might hesitate to send cargoes to Vera Cruz, diminishing the food supply of the city.

In some quarters there was a disposition to regard Carranza's attitude as one of resentment against the continued occupancy of Vera Cruz by American troops, but State Department officials did not share this view. An interruption in railway traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City recently occurred, but as soon as Gen. Funston announced that he would keep all rolling stock in Vera Cruz until traffic was resumed the Mexican authorities explained that they were using the trains to transport troops and immediately adjusted the schedules.

Paul Fuller, personal representative of President Wilson, is due in Mexico City today to discuss with the Government there questions relating to the American occupancy of Vera Cruz, as well as differences between Carranza and Villa. Although administration officials have not announced their position in any formal way, it is generally understood that recognition will be withheld until a complete agreement between the two chieftains has been reached, and arrangements made for a constitutional election.

FLINT SPRINGS.

Aug. 31.—On Sunday, August 30, there was a grand home gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vol P. Allen. At 9 a. m., the children began to gather in, and at 10 a. m., there were 11 children and 26 grand children present, 8 bearing presents. At noon hour there was a bountiful feast spread for those present. The afternoon was spent in singing and music on organ. At three all were called in to sing the closing hymn: "God Be With You," the photographer, Alfred Stewart being present the family group was made.

It was a grand occasion to be gathered back under the roof that once sheltered us and to partake of the food that can be prepared only by a mother's hand, and to set at the table presided over by the father whose winters have frosted the once jet locks. May we all gather to a home where family ties are unbroken and where we may partake of the feast that God hath prepared for us. Those present were Julius Morris and family, John Berry and family, Selby James and family, Mrs. Sarah Havens and children, John Allen and wife, Mr. Alfred Stewart, W. S. Allen, O. C. Allen, M. H. Keown and wife, Mrs. Mary E. Berry, Warren James and wife, Master Reggie Bradley.

Fruit.

Mr. Peach before leaving town on a business trip, instructed his wife's nurse to apprise him of the arrival of the stock. She obliged with the following telegram: "Mrs. Peach has a pair."—Judge.

SIDELIGHTS ON GREAT WAR

How Battles Fought Cavalry and Bayonet Charge.

Millions of Miles in Foreign Possessions Form Stake of Nations at War.

The great fighting branches of an army are infantry, artillery and cavalry.

The task of the cavalry during mobilization and concentration is to screen of the adversary, trying to form a screen for the rest of the army; to scout and penetrate the discover his strength, his exact position and his intention. In those reconnoitering expeditions the cavalry, in large bodies, is supported by artillery and small bodies of infantry, who are transported on wagons or motor cars, so as to be able to follow the horseman. The main value of cavalry lies in the scouting service of cavalry patrols, who adventure often as far as forty miles in front of their army, finding their way through the enemy's lines to glean knowledge of his forces.

During the battle it often happens that no cavalry combat takes place, and its task might appear ended, but such is not the case, for the cavalry must stand ready at all moments to sacrifice itself utterly on any part of the field where it is needed; in some sudden charge of death to stem the enemy's onrush for a moment, giving time for the infantry to rally or extricate itself from some peril. Such were the charges of the Light Brigade at Balaclava; such were charges of Bujanovich's Austrian Cavalry Brigade in the battle of Custoza, 1866; the charges of Bredow's cavalry at Mars-la-Tour, the charges of the French Cuirassiers at Reichshoffen and the charges of the French Cavalry Division Marguerite, led by Gallifet at Sedan. In all these famous charges it was always "into the valley of death" they rode.

The infantry, "the queen of militant arms," as it has been called, moves forward in long heavy columns. When it arrives within the range of the adversary's artillery fire its advance is protected by its own artillery, already engaged in duel with the enemy's batteries. From that moment on the success of the action depends on complete co-ordination between the infantry advance and the artillery fire and the protection given by the artillery to its infantry.

The moment when the infantry comes within range of the enemy's fire, a distance of about 6,000 yards, its deep massed columns begin to broaden and stretch out on both sides in shallow formations disposed over a wide front.

A definite picture of what occurs during battle must follow the course of one of these infantry columns, composed it may be of a regiment or a brigade, or even of a division—16,000 rifles. An attacking army is assumed, for the duty of a defending force is only to hold the positions it occupies.

Say that troops have the orders to march over a specified road toward a railroad station which must be seized. During the march the troops find themselves confronted by the enemy occupying heights way station. Their immediate task dominating the road and the rail-becomes to dislodge the enemy from those heights.

The enemy's artillery on the heights opens fire, which is directed toward the advancing infantry below. Those troops hastily spread out in wide shallow front formations. The enemy's infantry cannot be described on the hillside except by some chance glint in the sun of an officer's sword; his batteries are invisible, only some light puff of smoke up in the distance and the direction from which the whizzing shells are hurled indicating vaguely the location of his guns covered by the hill.

The artillery of our attacking force below also gets rapidly into position, for fire, seeking the best cover which the relief of the landscape affords. When the guns have taken up position they await order to fire until their battery commanders have managed to climb to some point of eminence whence they can best observe the enemy's positions and by signals to their gunners direct the laying of the guns, indicating the direction of the gun, its elevation and the distance time of the shrapnel.

The object of our batteries will be to locate exactly the enemy's guns and silence their fire, forming a cover for our advancing infantry, which has left a group of reserves at the back. At about 1,500 yards

from the enemy our infantry begins to draw upon itself the adversary's infantry fire. At that moment our artillery quickly changes its objective and pours its shrapnel on to the enemy's infantry positions. Our infantry in struggling broken lines, part of which may answer the enemy's infantry fire, rushes as far forward as possible toward the limit of 600 or 700 yards, gaining even more ground if possible, where the real infantry firing, hot and heavy, begins.

The manner of advance is not in solid ranks or mass, but the infantry, in small ragged lines, has jumped forward regularly, falling instantly to the ground for cover, waiting for a new opportunity from behind clouds or rocks or trees, or, if the space is flat and exposed, burrowing into the soil superficially with the small entrenching spade which the soldier carries in his belt. During the progress of our infantry the reserves had been slowly brought up from the rear to re-enforce the firing line and give it fresh impetus where it had been thinned by the enemy's infantry and artillery fire.

When the infantry has at last won to the point where a bayonet charge can be attempted at about 200 yards from the enemy, our batteries increase their fire. Our infantry, for the moment on the ground in firing form, receives a succession of orders, that run down the line from mouth to mouth, repeated by every man to the next one. The first is bayonets to be put on the rifles, then several rounds of rapid fire, then the command: "Up! Forward, to the bayonets!" This every man repeats, shouting as the whole mass in line lifts itself up from the earth and leaps forward.

The artillery for an instant covers the opposing infantry with shrapnel which suddenly ceases as our infantry comes within a hundred yards from the enemy. Our men bound over the intervening gap and their quivering zig-zag line of cold steel grips into the enemy's vitals.

All along the battlefield such combats are taking place, with varying success, so that the whole front line of an army in battle seems to wave up to the moment when at one or the other points success becomes decisive and according to the value of the position decides the fate of the battle.—New York Sun.

Acute Indigestion.
"I was annoyed for over a year by attacks of acute indigestion, followed by constipation," writes Mrs. M. J. Gallagher, Geneva, N. Y. "I tried everything that was recommended to me for this complaint but nothing did me much good until about four months ago I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them from our druggist. I soon realized that I had gotten the right thing for they helped me at once. Since taking two bottles of them I can eat heartily without any bad effects." Sold by all Dealers.

Some Queer Pets.
The stir caused in Hyde Park recently by the pet pig escorting an American lady recalls other instances where pigs have played the role of faithful companion.

In Persia, altho the law forbids, pigs are cherished, not as butcher's meat, but as companions. Some years ago the British consul there had a pet pig which attended him when shooting, "pointed" the birds, and then retrieved them. The careless servants could not be trusted to keep it indoors, and it tracked its master by scent.

Sir Walter Scott had a fondness for pigs, and Lockhart tells a story much like the above.

Lord Gardenstone, an eminent Scott Judge, had a great regard for pigs. One slept in his bed at night until it became unwieldy, then it slept upon his clothes, arranged on the floor for its convenience.

Sir William Jones had a fancy for tortoises. It is recorded by a friend of the great man that after dinner he would suddenly shout, in a loud voice, "Othello!" and a very large turtle responded, crawling from the next room. It usually made its way to Sir William's chair and there remained, he feeding it with food especially to its liking.

One of the strangest instances where a freak pet was allowed unusual freedom happened at Liverpool some years ago, when a gentleman walked up from the docks with a lion in attendance. As he pointed out to the magistrate, it was evidently an amiable creature, for it did not resent the arrest of its master. The court, however, thought otherwise, and steps were taken to avoid a recurrence.—Tit-Bits.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

DIVERS TO RECLAIM BULLION

Empress of Ireland May Give Up Dead.

Diving Bell May Be Used To Hasten Huge And Difficult Task.

The steamship Empress of Ireland sunk in collision with the Storstad in the St. Lawrence, will never float again. The owners of the ship have abandoned her to the underwriters, and the best the latter hope to do is to recover certain particularly valuable parts of her cargo. After that the 14,000-ton liner will probably be dynamited. The Yankee Salvage Association has been awarded contracts for reclaiming the bullion aboard, saving the mails and recovering as many as possible of the bodies held within the hull.

The work will be extremely difficult. Where the Empress of Ireland lies in the outer reach of the St. Lawrence river the water has a minimum depth of 126 feet. At high tide the stream is sixteen feet deeper and the current is very strong when the tide is in full swing, making toward the flood or the ebb. At best, with weather conditions favoring, diving operations can be carried on only during the hour of slack water between the shifting tides.

After the diver has reached the upturned hull of the Empress of Ireland only the lesser part of his undertaking is accomplished. Patiently, hole by hole, he must drill perforations around a circle big enough for him to pass through freely and large enough likewise for the bags of mail and the boxes of bullion to be hoisted out afterward.

With the opening cut in the skin of the ship, then this operation must be repeated at each of the intervening bulkheads, of which there are four. While there is now available an electrically driven submarine drill, still the diver cannot bore many holes at each submergence, for the longest time available is a scant hour at the most during the slack between tides. At this rate the salvors estimate that it will take anywhere from five to six weeks to complete the work planned.

Difficult as the recovery of the mail and the bullion is likely to prove, there is harder work ahead of the salvors in reclaiming the bodies. Therefore it is possible the salvors will employ an apparatus but little known commercially over here. This is the diving bell. In principle it is a counterpart of an inverted tumbler submerged and filled with compressed air, the air pressure exactly balancing that of the enveloped water. Diving bells made of steel and big enough to hold several workmen—really submarine caissons—make it possible to do quickly tasks that would be dragged along for weeks where divers alone are employed.

The difference of procedure is easily explained. The diving bell is a structure of heavy steel and has ballast tanks into which water can be let in order to make it certain that the bell will sink when completely filled with air under suitable pressure. Into this bottomless chamber go the workmen, standing or sitting upon narrow platforms, and thus they reach the bottom without recourse to diving dress and, accordingly have the utmost freedom of movement. They are not hampered by life lines and air hose, nor weighted down by great leaden soled shoes.

The diving bell is lighted by electricity and connected by telephone with the people at the surface. The steel compartment has shelves for holding a variety of tools, and so equipped the worker would take but a short while to cut right through the Empress of Ireland.

But the diving bell would also help the divers because instead of using the boats at the surface for tenders they could use the diving bell as a base of operations, and from that point, sheltered from the sweep of the tide, with short lengths of air hose and life line, could reach into the body of the liner with a minimum of danger and under conditions promising a far quicker accomplishment of their duties.

The largest type of diving bell is a very different submarine apparatus from that employed some years ago. To-day, thanks to the investigations of Dr. Leonard Hill, F. R. S., the peculiar peril of the diving bell has been eliminated. In years gone by when men finished their work or when their shift was ended the bell

was hoisted slowly toward the surface in order to give their operatives a chance to recover progressively from the stress of high pressure. Even so the precaution was not always sufficient and a great many of the workers suffered from bends and a considerable number of them developed paralysis later on, if they did not die.

Dr. Hill invented a type of diving bell which has within its compass a decompression chamber, and the operation of this compartment is entirely independent of the rapidity with which the bell may be hoisted to the surface, and, conversely, with the speed with which it may be plunged to the waterbed. In the first case, coming up the operative goes into the decompression chamber and remains there as long as it is necessary to bring the pressure of that compartment progressively down to atmospheric normal.

Again, if the bell is descending quickly, the worker remains in the decompression chamber, which, in that case, becomes in effect a compression chamber, the pressure of the air being raised gradually until it is equal to that in the bottomless working space adjoining. When this balance is reached the submarine toiler can swing open the door in the dividing bulkhead and step outside to take up his labor without risk.—New York Sun.

Chamberlain's Liniment.

If you are ever troubled with aches, pains or soreness of the muscles, you will appreciate the good qualities of Chamberlain's Liniment. Many sufferers from rheumatism and sciatica have used it with the best results. It is especially valuable for lumbago and lame back. For sale by all Druggists.

Public Sale of Cattle.

We will sell at public sale on September 12th, at 1:30 p. m., at V. B. Morton farm on Rough river, 3 miles below Hartford and 2 miles from Centertown, 29 head of Cattle, consisting of 5 Milk Cows, 5 to 7 years old, 12 Steers and 9 Heifers, 1 to 3 years old, 3 Calves under 1 year old.

These cattle will first be sold in lots then sold all together, and the way they bring the most money will be accepted. Terms of sale 12 month time with interest at 6 per cent and bond with approved security. St.1 MORTON & TICHENOR.

Robbed By Muskrats.

Messrs. Robert Graham, Terrell and Franklin Corn are camping until the first of the week at Buckeye Cave, on Dix River, above King's Mill. The Messrs. Corn went prospecting for a camp site on Tuesday, and that night spread their blankets under a shelving rock near the river on the Mercer side. They took off their belts and placed them together with the scabbards, in which were their camp knives, about two feet from where they slept. The next morning the belts were gone and only the buckles left, and also the leather scabbards had disappeared from around their knives. As it is a known fact that muskrats consider leather a choice delicacy to eat, it is supposed they came up from the river and devoured the belts and scabbards without awakening the young men, and the only thing that saved their shoes was their thoughtfulness in hanging them on a bush.—Harrodsburg Herald.

Po-Do-Lax Banishes Pimples.

Bad Blood, Pimples, Headaches, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., come from Indigestion. Take Po-Do-Lax, and you won't suffer from a deranged Stomach or other troubles. It will tone up the Liver and purify the blood. Use it regularly and you will stay well, have clear complexion and steady nerves. Get a 50c. bottle to-day. Money back if not satisfied. All Druggists.

Length of War.

Count Witte, the Russian statesman is quoted as saying that this will be a short war. He believes that it will be brief and bitter, but that it will not cover a period longer than three months at the outside. He also thinks that in less than this time Russia will reduce Germany to a state of subjection.

From German statesmen come declarations and prophecies of a similar character. The Germans are equally confident that the war will be of brief duration and that in the end the supremacy of the German people will be asserted.

London is not so positive. Lord Kitchener predicts the victory of the allied armies, but is not so confident of the brevity of the war.

Confidence on both sides of a speedy victory is not, to neutrals, a very impressive argument for the brevity of the war. Nor can we with very great confidence argue from the general tendency of war, with any great confidence, that the present conflict will be a brief one. Wars should, because of the improved age of invention, grow brief in duration. The machines of war are

LOOK HERE!

Now is the time to get the JOHN DEERE Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses. Also Hercules Buggies. Don't forget that we can furnish you the best binder on the market. Come and contract with us, so we can have the machine here in time so there will be no delay when the time comes to use them. Buy your implements from the dealer that has practical experience and knows the implements to select.

WILLIAMS & MILLER, BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

WANTED.

One dealer or agent in your city and vicinity to sell Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, which are advertised in all reputable magazines of the world. This advertising campaign reaches thousands who have use for portable and detachable rowboat motors, but who would have no use for launches on account of lack of time and no summer homes. Write promptly for particulars as to how representatives are co-operated with and protected. Begin operations at once so as to obtain the full benefit of the season. EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY 292 Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN



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today so much more deadly than they were 25 years ago.

If it was a war between two nations it might be different. But what is true of war between two nations is different when practically all of Europe is involved.

It may be that Count Witte is right and that because of overwhelming force Germany will be crushed. It may be that Germany will be driven into desperate resistance, which will only terminate with complete exhaustion. This all depends upon things not easily calculable. To bring a war to a close is not so easy a matter as to begin it, and if a beaten nation is desperate only a prolonged and hideous warfare of general devastation can make it submit.

This very danger caused Bismarck much worry in 1871. He could have weeks after the declaration of war, had peace after Sedan, only six

if he had not insisted upon the cessation of French territory.

In the present war matters may be much the same way. Whichever side wins only moderate terms can probably avail for an early peace. For ruinous as war is, either side could long keep up a hopeless struggle if unreasonable demands should be insisted upon by the victors.

In the interests of humanity men should consider calmly and considerably when the end comes.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I advised the 'boys' when they enlisted for the Spanish war to take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them, and have received many thanks for the advice given," writes J. H. Houghland, Eldon, Iowa. "No person whether traveling or at home should be without this great remedy." For sale by all Dealers.

GREAT POWER FROM SUN

Experiments of Engineers
Now in Progress.

Twenty Thousand Square Miles
Would Supply World
With Heat.

New York, Aug. 29.—Altho past activities of promoters seeking to arouse stock buying enthusiasm in various plans to procure power and fortune from the rays of the sun have led most Americans to view such schemes with suspicion, engineers of other countries are giving serious consideration to at least one method of making the sun run dynamos, says the New York Times. For several years a number of English engineers have been experimenting with a sun power plant at Cairo, Egypt, and, according to Frank Shuman, of the Manchester Association of Engineers, highly gratifying results are obtained.

"Unless sun power can be utilized profitably," says Mr. Shuman in a paper on the subject prepared for the Engineering Magazine, "there is, of course, no incentive to spend work and money upon it. It is a question altogether of the cost of construction, upkeep and labor. If a sun power plant can not be so constructed that an ordinary engineer can run it, and that its wear and tear will be reasonable, and further, that excessive labor will not be required to handle it, then there is also nothing in it."

"For the next twenty years or so," he says, "we will all of us have plenty of room for our sun power plants reasonably near the equator. I am told that all of the coal mined and oil produced throughout the entire world during the year 1909 would be represented by 270,000,000 horse power operating for twenty-four hours per day throughout the year."

For sun power to produce an amount of energy equivalent to the above, he says, present experiments prove that the planting of "heat absorbers" over an area of 20,449 square miles of surface near the equator would be sufficient, and this comparatively small amount of land, about half the size of the State of Kentucky, could supply the earth with cheap power.

At Cairo five of the absorbers have been built. Each is 204 feet long and 13 feet 4 inches wide at the top, the widest part of the absorber. Five large mirrors compose the sides of the absorber and concentrate the rays of the sun on a long, slender boiler in which there is water. The devices resemble large troughs, being parabolic in shape, and their axes point north and south, as does that of the earth and they swing on their axes as the sun rises and falls, so as to be continually facing it as fully as possible. The mirrors are set in light steel framework, and are made to swing automatically to follow the course of the sun by an instrument known as a thermostat, which is located under the narrow boiler, and which controls a small friction clutch. When the mirrors are in the right position the thermostat is just in the shade. When the sun alters its position the rays strike the thermostat and cause it to release the friction clutch and shift the position of the mirrors enough to catch the rays directly.

The plant generates steam at low pressure, which, according to Mr. Shuman, gives greater return in power than high pressure steam. It would be possible, he says, to generate steam up to 500 pounds pressure to the square inch, which would also cause considerable waste. The engine used in Cairo is a special low pressure engine designed to utilize low pressure steam to the highest advantage.

Comparing the cost of power created by the sun power plant and boiler, Mr. Shuman says: "The steam producing part of the plant will cost, erected in the tropics, according to a careful estimate, when constructed under proper manufacturing conditions by special machinery, the sum of \$7,800, being at the rate of \$155 per brake horse power. The boiler, stack and buildings of a coal-burning plant to generate the same amount of power for ten hours per day throughout the year would cost \$3,850."

In 1911 an effort was made to sell stock in New York City, in a so-called Arizona sun-power plant, but the post office inspectors intervened and the president of the company and one of the promoters were arrested after allegations were made that the sample plant on exhibition

did not develop the power the company claimed came from it, but the power was secretly derived from a series of strong storage batteries which were connected with the plant. The company was incorporated for \$5,000,000 under the corporation laws of Arizona, and effort was made to sell shares at \$10.00 each.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Out of War's Chaos.

Since the Gazette Times recently referred to the desirability of developing means to overcome the interruption in ordinary importations of articles of common use there has been much agitation in trade circles along this line. The prospect, therefore, that out of war's chaos will grow many new American enterprises—a fresh crop of infant industries. The claim frequently advanced by advocates of tariff for revenue only that the era of infant industries in the United States had passed forever has been swept aside by events. We are finding that there are many branches of production feasible in this country, but which have been neglected by domestic capital and left entirely to the nations now at war. Under the compulsion of necessity, and to prevent the impairment of related manufactures already established, American science and ingenuity must proceed to help themselves as best they can.

One drawback that will be encountered is the risk to be run. Men will hesitate to venture into strange fields if they are exposed to the danger of unrestricted competition from abroad when war ceases. But if they have reasons for believing that government will protect them in whatever efforts are made at pioneering there will be a disposition to go ahead wherever possible. This is a phrase of the situation for Congress to consider. Mere emergency measures for shipping and financing are but stopgaps for the period of the war; but such new industries as are attempted will be for our permanent advantage. The duty of arranging for protection is obvious, and cannot be disregarded if it is hoped to render America less dependent upon foreign supplies than it is.

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150 Acres on Hartford and Rockport road, 1 1/2 miles from Broadway and 2 miles from Rockport. Schoolhouse on edge of farm and church near. Three roads pass dwelling house which is on Hartford R. F. D. No. 4. Most of land perfectly level. Any one desiring to purchase farm will do well to investigate. Price reasonable. Apply for further information to BARNETT & SON, Agents.

WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When



through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling. I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, R.F.D., No. 1, Hebron, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

U. S. TREASURY TO AID FARMERS

Can Borrow on Warehouse Receipts.

Paper To Be Limited to Four Months With Chance To Renew.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The chief points in a statement made yesterday by Secretary McAdoo outlining the new Government plan of issuing emergency currency based on tobacco warehouse receipts are as follows:

"Notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton and tobacco, and having not more than four months to run, I have decided to accept among eligible national bank securities at 75 per cent of their face value."

That means the national banks of the country can make liberal loans on tobacco and cotton for a four-month period and then secure an issue of national bank notes to the extent of 75 per cent of these loans. Thus, for four months, at least, the present stagnation in the export trade, as it affects tobacco and cotton, can be tide over by producers, bankers and manufacturers. At the end of that time, if necessary, the Government will probably grant renewals.

Other portions of the Secretary's statement follow:

"The banks and the assets of all banks belonging to the currency association will be jointly and severally liable to the United States for the redemption of such additional circulation and a lien will extend to and cover the assets of all banks belonging to the association and to the securities deposited by the banks with the association, pursuant to the provisions of law, but each bank composing such association will be liable only in proportion that its capital and surplus bear to the aggregate capital and surplus of all such banks."

"This plan ought to enable the farmers to pick and market the cotton and tobacco crop if the bankers, merchants and manufacturers will co-operate with each other and with the farmers, and will avail themselves of the relief offered by the Treasury within reasonable limits. Such co-operation is earnestly urged upon all those interests. The farmer cannot expect as high a price for cotton and tobacco this year because of the European war, yet he should not be forced to sacrifice his crop. The banker and the merchant should not exact excessive rates of interest, and the manufacturers should replenish their stock as much as possible and pay reasonable prices for the product."

"Since the law leaves it entirely in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue or not to issue the currency to which I have referred, I shall not hesitate to refuse it if I am convinced that it will be used merely for speculative purposes instead of for the operation of harvesting and carrying the crop until a reasonable market can be found and for the needs of legitimate business."

"It is not my purpose to prescribe the character of warehouses in which cotton and tobacco may be stored. The banks will be relied upon to see that warehouse receipts issued by responsible warehousemen or warehouse companies alone are accepted and that the cotton and tobacco stored in such warehouses is covered by adequate fire insurance and is protected against injury by the elements."

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured.

"My attention was first called to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as twelve years ago. At that time I was seriously ill with summer complaint. One dose of this remedy checked the trouble," writes Mrs. C. W. Florence, Rockfield, Ind. For sale by all Dealers.

Wounded Soldiers Tell Tales of Hard Battles.

London, Aug. 28.—The Rouen correspondent of the Daily Mail in a dispatch to his paper describes the arrival of British wounded there and gives their stories of the fight. He says the appearance of the wounded was terrible, but not harrowing. They were, despite their wounds, not miserable but instead displayed a cheerful stoicism.

They had all come from the fight in the neighborhood of Mons, where two French army corps had successfully held off the enemy on Sunday and Monday. The British, the cor-

respondent says, had taken the field immediately upon their arrival after several days' march. They arrived just in time to stem the German onrush.

Although sorely in need of rest, they behaved like fresh troops and held their ground with splendid courage, earning Gen. Joffre's warm praise.

Not many of the British have had wounds. Many have broken down from the hard marching and will be well again in a few days. Most of those who were able talked with picturesque profanity about their bad luck. One described how his regiment, ordered out of Mons on Sunday morning, came under fire immediately. They had no trenches or cover of any kind and were obliged to lie down all day and pop up their heads occasionally to fire. When night fell they did their best to make trenches.

Another British regiment was luckier. They were entrenched and although the German's bombarded them for nearly twenty-four hours they had very few casualties.

Another of the British wounded said:

"We marched into Mons Sunday about 10 o'clock in the morning and were just about to be billeted when marching orders came and we were off again. We were to advance under cover of artillery fire, but the enemy was doing a bit of artillery work, too, so we threw up trenches and snuggled down to wait for whatever might happen."

"We did not wait long. The German gunners were over a ridge two or three miles in front and their shells came whistling around us. I got my baptism of fire and at first did not like it. Fortunately most of their shells burst behind us and did no harm. We thought they might stop when it got dark, but they kept it up as hard as ever."

Some curious rumors are current in the British lines, the Mail's correspondent continues.

One of the soldiers told him, he says, that the Russians had reached Berlin and were driving the Germans onto the British lines "so that we can crumple them up." Some of the British soldiers are highly irritated because they did not see enough of fighting. One said:

"I hardly saw a German infantryman while marching through a village and he began talking to me, saying: 'Ja, Ja,' or something like that. What did I do? I ran my bayonet through him and would do so again."

There is much difference of opinion, among the Britishers as to the accuracy of the German gunnery. One of the soldiers said regarding this:

"They had a bunch of their big guns trained on the gas works at Mons, but they shot badly. If they had shot straight I would not be here for we were posted right under the big tank. Shell after shell whizzed overhead. Every time they missed we cheered, but each time we waited for the next shot pretty anxiously."

A fusilier told the Mail's correspondent of street fighting in a colliery town. He said:

"It was mostly desultory fighting, but there was stirring bayonet charge by the British. The Germans don't like that sort of thing. They quit the neighborhood as soon as it starts."

"One time we ran up within seeing distance of a huge mass of the enemy in close formation. Our machine guns did them up properly. When we came close to them like that they don't ask for two helpings."

One of the Hussars spoke enthusiastically of the work of the British artillery.

"There was one battery or rather half a battery in rather an exposed position," he said, "which was doing a lot of damage to the Germans, so they trained several of their batteries on it in an endeavor to silence it. It was a fight between one David and Goliath. One by one the guns were silenced until only a single gunner remained. He went on doing the best he could, working steadily and calmly and would have gone on until he dropped except that an officer called him back, and you can bet he went back willingly."

Stop That First Fall Cough.

Check your fall cough or cold at once—don't wait—it may lead to serious lung trouble, weaken your vitality and develop a chronic lung ailment. Get a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar-Honey to-day; it is pure and harmless—use it freely for that fall cough or cold. If Baby or Children are sick give it to them, it will relieve quickly and permanently. It soothes the irritated throat, lungs and air passages. Loosens Phlegm, is antiseptic and fortifies the system against colds. It surely prevents cold germs from getting a hold. Guaranteed. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

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TELEPHONES.

Cumteland 123
Farmers' Mutual 55

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

If we were back on the farm this year, we would select all the available tobacco ground possible this fall, put in fine order, and sow it in wheat.

It begins to look like there will be no political campaign in Kentucky this fall. The average voter is too much absorbed in the war news to take interest in politics at home.

The President is going to smash the Baltimore platform some more. It seeks to limit the President to one term, but the dispatches announce that Wilson is to seek re-election. Well, what are platforms made for, except to "get in on," anyway.

We should have encouraged a merchant marine all these years, instead of charging our own vessels toll through the great Panama canal. Now, we must appropriate money from the National Treasury and go into the markets to buy ships with which to market our farm products.

The late Kentucky Legislature having failed to make any appropriation to have the State properly represented at the Panama Exposition next year, a lot of school girls are to be sent out to beg enough money for that purpose. Let the State go without representation. As long as the citizens put up the funds personally to make up for the shortcomings of the State Legislature they will always be expected to do so.

We publish, by request, in this issue a card in regard to the candidacy of Judge J. S. Glenn for Circuit Judge in this district. If a Democrat is to fill this important office, we know of no one to whom we would sooner see it go than to Judge Glenn. He is thoroughly qualified and would bring to the bench scholarship, years of legal training and enough dignity to give respect to the position. At the same time he would not stand so straight, or so high, that the ordinary individual could not reach him. Judge Glenn has a fine following here at his home and will no doubt prove a strong candidate before the primary.

An investigation just made by the State examiner, Mr. Goodpaster of the office of Thomas S. Byers, Automobile Commissioner, shows a systematic plan to defraud the State through forged papers and the mutilation and theft of public records. Mr. Byers has given his check for \$1,303.64 to cover discrepancies and a check from Cecil Van Sant for \$276.00 to cover discrepancies on his desk. Mr. Goodpaster says the legal department will be asked to investigate and unless a coat of whitewash is resorted to, some startling disclosures may be looked for. The State Examiner in the course of his report says, "I must say that never have I seen a more reckless and incompetent handling of the States business and States money."

All Depends on the Ox.

There was an interesting tilt in the House Thursday between Mr. Mann, the vigilant floor leader of the minority, and Speaker Clark on the subject of quorum counting. Speaker Clark answered as the names of representatives were called on the roll when he knew they were present in the chamber or in the cloakrooms, although they failed personally to respond. Mr. Mann twitted the speaker on this practice, reminding him of the storm of criticism of the late Thomas B. Reed during his three terms as speaker. The great statesman from Maine was called tyrant and czar largely because of his habit of recognizing the physical presence of members who considered themselves constructively absent. Speaker Clark denied that he had joined in the Democratic storm of criticism. He did not assign a reason. We may hazard the suggestion that he was a member of

the Missouri Legislature during Mr. Reed's first term and he was a private citizen during Mr. Reed's second term, while a music teacher from Mexico, Mo., was representing the Ninth district at Washington. Mr. Clark was so glad to get back that he was not inclined to be overcritical of the speaker during Mr. Reed's third term in that office.

But consistency and explanations aside, Speaker Clark is right now. Mr. Mann would doubtless admit it if pressed for a declaration of his views. As leader of the minority he naturally seizes upon every opportunity to remind the Democrats of their inconsistency. The proverb about the ownership of an ox affecting the interest of his going was based on centuries of observation of human nature. Whether insistence on a quorum is justifiable depends on circumstances. If it is made when the committees are in session and the members of the House or Senate are attending them it is open to criticism. But such conditions do not now obtain in Washington. Many members are absenting themselves because of personal business or pleasure and those who are attending to the business for which they were elected have a right to insist on the presence of delinquents. On the other hand, when a quorum is actually present the House has a legal and moral right to proceed with the transaction of business and intentional quorum breakers deserves no consideration.

The party in power has a right to legislate, whether it is Republican or Democratic. It has a right to adopt rules that will facilitate such legislation. The Democratic criticism of the Republicans on this score was tommyrot. When the Democrats came into power they changed the form somewhat but preserved the essence of party responsibility for action. They did right in so doing. Their offense consists in not admitting that their former criticism of the Republicans was buncombe.—Globe Democrat.

Poverty, Hunger and Degradation.

Not only do the men of Europe work for meager pay, as compared with American wages, but their work is supplemented by that of women and children who struggle for a pittance that is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. This is why the labor of Europe has been very properly described as "pauper labor," and it is what we shall have in this country if the Free-Traders continue to deceive the people and the wholesome Republican policy of Protection is postponed much longer.

There is no need of abstruse theorizing or of a complex display of statistics to prove the destructive tendency of the Democratic policy of Free-Trade. The proposition is so plain that any man can grasp it. If we adopt a policy of Free-Trade or low Tariff which will permit the American market to be flooded by the products of foreign workshops, our own workshops will be idle, and everybody knows that idleness means poverty, hunger and degradation.—Doylestown (Pa.) Intelligencer.

Need More Immigrants.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside Thomas Kelly, the owner of a half-dozen good farms in Connecticut, is quoted as follows on the subject of the necessity for free immigration in order that American farms can have the laborers which they are sadly in need of. What he says is particularly interesting because of the present war which will probably operate to reduce immigration.

"The reason why beef is not raised in the East is because we cannot get help to feed the calves. Considerable help is required to establish and maintain a herd, and laborers are few. When our government began to restrict immigration we commenced to sow the seeds of high prices. Every farmer from Maine to California will tell you that his chief trouble is to procure workers. "Farm products are high because of the difficulty of finding men who will do the work needed on the farms."

ADABURG.

Sept. 2.—Rev. Willis preached some "sound doctrine" at Antioch Saturday night and Sunday.

Rev. B. W. Napier, of Hartford, is assisting Rev. J. B. Rayborn in a protracted meeting which began Monday night.

Mr. Tom Baughn and family, of Washington, visited Mrs. Baughn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Midkiff Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Alphonso Hamilton and family, of Maceo, were the guests of their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wedding, from Friday until Monday.

Mr. J. A. Edge has disposed of all his property here, consisting of a grocery and dry goods store, a dwelling house and a small tract of land. Mr. Clabe Wedding is the purchaser.



Fall Opening

Of Ladies' and Misses' Coat Suits, Skirts, Dress Goods and Gingham

Our Advance Showings

Of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Woolen Piece Goods are ready for your consideration. This Store has always been right up to the minute with fashion's latest decree in all kinds of Wearing Apparel and this reputation must be maintained.

We Invite You

In for a look at all of the new things in Ready-to-Wear, also our advance showings in Millinery, A new fall Hat will be in good taste now.

A look now may mean money in your pocket when you get ready to buy, as well as more satisfaction and service after you have bought.

It costs you nothing to look. We're proud of our stock and we love to show you.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

EDUCATIONAL BOARD SUBMITS A STATEMENT

To the People In Regard To School Matters Of Ohio County.

Hartford, Ky., Aug. 10, 1914.

To the People of Ohio County:—Realizing that it is always best for those interested in the same object to have a definite understanding, we, the County Board of Education, in executive session, wish to submit the following facts which directly concern, not only the County Board of Education, school teachers and trustees, but every taxpayer and every citizen of the county.

To the trustees we will say that we will not be able this year to do the building, repairing and furnishing of school houses that we have been asked to do and which perhaps absolutely needs to be done, for the reason that on account of the unusual drought of last year and the great expense incurred in procuring water for the schools and other unavoidable expenses, we are now paying interest on more than \$7,000, borrowed money, which debt we are anxious to liquidate just as soon as it can be consistently done.

To the teachers of 1913, we wish to say that we regret very much that we were not able to pay anything for extra attendance, for the reason that according to the schedule for that year the public money fell short more than \$2,000 of paying the salary of the teachers, which shortage we were forced to make good with borrowed money.

Not in a spirit of criticism of anyone, but that there may be a better understanding of these matters in which we are all mutually interested, these facts are submitted.

We would assure the public that we are earnestly and honestly striving to manage the school affairs of our county in a fair, honest and economical manner, and we would urge all loyal citizens everywhere to lend a helping hand, that conditions may be made better for our more than 8,000 girls and boys.

With this object in view, may we all work together. To this end we pledge you our earnest endeavor and honest effort.

Done by order of the Ohio County

Board of Education, this 10th day of August, 1914.

OZNA SHULTS, Ch'm'n.
J. L. BROWN, Sec'y.

Fine Farm For Sale.

On account of not being able to properly attend to my farm, situated on Rough Creek, in Ohio county, about 1 1/4 miles from Dundee, Ky., on the M. H. & E. R. R., and the same distance from Narrows, Ky., on the I. C. R. R., I have decided to sell same, consisting of about 190 acres. Will sell as a whole or divide it into two or three parts and sell separately.

The greater part of the farm is Rough creek second bottom land which does not overflow. Have large barn, good orchard and good, inexhaustible well of water. This is an opportunity to buy a good farm at a reasonable price. For further particulars, call on or address.

W. H. MOORE,
Narrows, Ky.
or E. P. MOORE,
Hartford, Ky.

More Workers Driven into Idleness.

When a low Tariff law causes 35,000 men and women in one industry in New England alone to be forced into idleness the ranks of the unemployed have not only been increased to that extent, but it has even driven more workers into idleness because the purchasing power of the 35,000 men and women have been removed.

If the Tariff on silk goods had been reduced to the same extent as the woolen rates that industry would be in no better shape, and 20,000 to 30,000 silk workers who are now at work would be idle.

Events are fast proving the enormous advantage of giving employment to our own wage earners, instead of to foreign workers.—Los Angeles Times.

The Dairy Farmer Gets His.

We understand our local milk producers have been receiving greatly reduced prices for their butter fat. Perhaps the reason may be found in an article from Wallace's Farmer, "Prefers to Get It from Denmark." The shipment of foreign butter and condensed milk will, of course, be interrupted by the European war for a few months, possibly; but the Tariff law will remain for years. And thus the dairy farmer gets his at the hand of Democracy.—Rockville (Ind.) Republican.

For Sale.

One small refrigerator. In good condition. Call or address—

E. M. WOODWARD.

HARTFORD COLLEGE

Begins Its Thirty-fifth Year

September 7th, 1914.

Splendid equipment, strong faculty. Three teachers giving their time exclusively to High School work.

Tuition free to common school graduates. Enter at the beginning and take advantage of this opportunity to secure a High School Education at a normal cost. For further information address

H. E. BROWN, or HENRY LEACH

President.

V. President.

PAUL WOODWARD

HARTFORD, KY.

General Contractor and Builder

Dealer in Light Building Materials. Can save you money on Cement, Plastering, Roofing and in fact, everything which goes into a modern building. SEE HIM BEFORE MAKING YOUR PLANS.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY

I have recently purchased from A. C. Yeiser his recording Agencies for the following Fire Insurance Companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix and Fidelity, underwriters, which includes the business written in all the towns and villages in Ohio county. These are all old line Insurance Companies and I will be pleased to hear from anyone in need of Insurance. Respectfully,

E. E. BIRKHEAD, - Hartford, Ky.

Special Close-Outs

We are not advocates of carrying over summer goods to another summer, hence we have grouped quite a number of our best specials that will meet the every-day demand of our trade. We do not regard profit on them, but give them to you at manufacturer's price.

GROUP 1

Boys' blue Cottonade and Kahki pants, fine for school wear, former price 50c, sale price 39c

GROUP 2

Ladies' new style Slippers, Gun Metal or Patent Leather, former price \$2.50, our special sale price\$1.98

GROUP 3

Our entire line of Men's Oxfords, Tans, Gun Metal, latest toes, regular \$3.50 quality, sale price.....\$2.98

GROUP 4

Remnant stock of Millinery. Many good styles left. Of course you will not want them at our first price, but remember the price is now one-half. That means you get a \$3.00 hat for\$1.50

GROUP 5

Children's blue check wash pants, another good one for school, ages 10 to 16 years, sells for 50c, sale price to you39c

Besides the special groups, we are offering many specials in New Fall Wear. If in need consult us, and REMEMBER THAT IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

Fair & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Today is short, yesterday is gone, tomorrow may never come. If you want any thing to drink, get busy. You will find it on page eight of this issue. It's yours for the asking.

The West Kentucky Petroleum Company has brought in a new well on the Vance farm which is said to be the best producer of any yet drilled. It is claimed to have an initial production of 100 barrels per day.

Can furnish anything in high class monumental works, cemetery goods, etc., at low prices.

R. W. JOHNSTON,
Suff. Representative Continental Marble and Granite Co., Canton, Ga.

Ask and thou shall receive. Look for the coupon on page eight, present it to the following named fountains: S. J. Tichenor, McHenry; Chinn & Dexter, Beaver Dam; Chas. Overton, Centertown, or any first class soft drink stand, and get one drink free.

Dr. L. B. Bean will conduct a fair at the Ohio County Fair grounds beginning Sept. 23 and continuing four days. Dr. Bean conducted the fair last year with marked success. The catalogues will be out in a few days giving full particulars and comprising a most liberal premium list.

The State Game Warden is furnishing a lot of black bass for various points in Rough River. A consignment will be sent to Mr. W. H. Moore at Narrows, W. S. Dean at Dundee, and W. S. Tinsley at Hartford. The shipmen was arranged through County Judge John B. Wilson.

The fall term of Hartford College will begin next Monday, with bright prospects for a large attendance. The grounds are being cleaned and the building placed in first class condition by the school board. The school ad in another column will tell you more about the school prospects.

M. L. D. Bennett, No Creek, returned last Saturday from a trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and other points in the west, prospecting for a location. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. J. S. Vertrees. Mr. Bennett is well pleased with the West and may move there in the near future.

Prof. Raymer Tinsley arrived Tuesday from Frieberg, Germany, where he went a few weeks ago to pursue his studies in the German language. He was forced to return on account of conditions brought about by the European war. He had a lot of interesting experiences on the return trip, which brought him through the war zone.

In a game of base ball at Alexander School house, last Saturday, Ernest Patton a young man who lives at Barnett's Creek was seriously hurt by running into Lee Cundiff while both were trying to field a fly ball. Cundiff who lives at Buford was slightly hurt but Patton sustained a fracture of the frontal skull bone. He was operated on by Drs. Ford and Zimmerman and several small pieces of bone removed. He is now out of danger and will soon be entirely recovered. He says no more ball for him.

Cheap R. R. Rates.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14-19, 1914. Round Trip fare from Hartford, Hartford, Ky., \$3.35 dates of sale Sept. 12 to 19, return limit Sept. 23.

H. E. MISCHKE, Agent.

Notice—Pay Your Taxes!
I, or one of my deputies will be at the precincts named below on the following dates to receive your tax:
Tuesday, Sept. 8, Rosine and Arnold.

Wednesday, September 9, Horse Branch and Dundee.

Thursday, Sept. 10, Olaton.

Saturday, Sept. 12, Broadway, McHenry and Taylor Mines.

Monday, Sept. 14, Rockport.

Tuesday, Sept. 15, Beaver Dam and Ceralvo.

Wednesday, Sept. 16, Smallhouse.

Thursday, Sept. 17, Point Pleasant.

Friday, Sept. 18, Centertown.

Monday, Sept. 21, Hefflin.

Monday, Sept. 28, Buford and Deafield.

Tuesday, Sept. 29, Taffy and Herbert.

The tax books for the above dates will not be at Sheriff's office on dates mentioned.

S. O. KEOWN, Sheriff.

Taxes Due For 1914.

We have received the tax books and are now ready to give you a receipt. Please call at this office at your earliest convenience and settle.

S. O. KEOWN,
Sheriff Ohio Co.

52lf.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

THE ONLY SAFE ECONOMIC POLICY

Is That Which So Develops Our Industries as to Make Us Independent of Foreign Countries.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—Never again within the life of the present generation is the Democratic party likely to go before the voters of the United States and argue that if an industry cannot sustain itself without a Protective Tariff, it should be permitted to expire automatically. The war in Europe, coming like a bolt out of a clear sky, has demonstrated conclusively that the only safe economic policy the United States is to develop industries which will make this country completely independent of any foreign nation.

In an able speech in the House of Representatives, Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, showed how the placing of sugar on the free list will result in the entire loss of the great revenue which the United States has been obtaining from that source. The reduction of 25 per cent in the duty on sugar, which went into effect on March 1, has resulted in a loss of revenue for the four months March to June inclusive, of approximately \$8,640,000. Said Mr. Mondell:

If this great loss of revenue were benefitting the American people by a reduction in the price they pay for sugar, thus reducing the cost of living, we could well forego the revenue and secure in some other way; but the fact is that no dollar of this loss of revenue has gone to the benefit of American consumers. On the contrary, the greater part of it has gone directly into the pockets of the refiners, while a little of it has gone to the benefit of the Cuban planter and the small remainder to the benefit of the wholesale dealers. Sugar July 31 and for some time before was higher in price at wholesale than it was when the duty was reduced, or for a considerable period prior to that time. I am not surprised at that condition of affairs for it is exactly what we prophesied would occur when the Underwood bill became a law. The refiner, however, has it in his power to drop the price at any time, and it is this menace, this danger, that prevents the maintenance or the extension of the domestic industry and will render it impossible to continue it to any considerable extent at least when sugar goes on the free list. **Ruinous Effects of Free-Trade in Sugar.**

Mr. Mondell cited some of the ruinous effects of the change of the sugar duties, as follows:

It has practically ruined the Louisiana sugar industry.

It has closed eight great beet-sugar factories.

It has rendered idle \$10,000,000 invested in these factories.

It has prevented the starting up of four factories heretofore built.

It has discouraged the erection of new factories which were in contemplation.

It has compelled six or eight factories to reduce their price of beets about 50 cents a ton.

It will throw thousands of experts and factory hands out of employment by the closing of factories.

It has derived American farmers a market for half a million tons of beets.

It has reduced the farmers' sugar beet market to the extent of \$11,000,000.

It has resulted in a loss to railway and other industries of at least a million dollars by reason of reduced demand for service and supplies.

It has reduced the revenues of the Government over \$8,640,000.

Only the Sugar Trust is Benefited.

Over against these disastrous effects it is impossible to set any compensating benefits to the public at large. Sugar is not cheaper; it is higher. No industry has taken or will by operation of the Tariff, take the place of those destroyed or crippled. No new employment has been or will be furnished under the Underwood bill to those who have lost or will lose their employment in field and factory. Out of this loss and ruin but one interest has benefited—the Sugar Trust. The reduction of the duty has added over \$7,000,000 to their profit. They have absorbed all that the Federal Government has lost in revenue. All this, let it be remembered, relates to the period antedating August 1 to the effect of Democratic Tariff legislation before the outbreak of the war in Europe. commend these facts to the defenders and apologists for the Democratic Tariff bill.

Such gentlemen will no doubt ask the farmers and the investors in sugar industries to console themselves with the fact that the trust is doing well.

Why Not Now, 1914?

How many of those who are disposed to rush pell mell into the doubtful possibly dangerous experiment of procuring an American merchant marine by the governmental purchase of the idle steamships of countries involved in the European war remember or can even quote the purport of Section 2 of the act passed by the First Congress of the United States, August 10, 1790? This section, relating to the extension to American shipping of the Tariff Protection embodied in the law of July 4, 1789, is as follows:

Section 2. And be it further enacted. That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise, which, after



CHUCK YOUR OLD HAT. THE GOOD FEELING YOU GET WILL BE WORTH MORE THAN THE PRICE OF A NEW ONE.

ALL HATS FOR \$3 ARE NOT THE SAME QUALITY. TRY ONE OF "OURS" ONCE.

WE'VE JUST OPENED UP OUR NEW ONES.

MY! HOW PRETTY THEY ARE!

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Our Feed Wins



friends wherever it's used, because it's pure, wholesome and nourishing. Ordinary Feed contains a large percentage of dirt and foreign matter, which is injurious to the health of animals. Use our Feed and your stock will be strong and thrive. Our prices for Feed in prime condition are low enough to please.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant

HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

Dr. E. B. Pendleton returned from Louisville Tuesday.

Mr. R. T. Collins went to Illinois Sunday, on business.

Miss Hattie Glenn has returned to school at Bowling Green.

Mrs. Z. Wayne Griffin returned from Louisville last Friday.

Mrs. M. B. Barnard and children have returned from Central City.

Wanted—Four School girl boarders.
MRS. E. B. PENDLETON,
Hartford, Ky.

Mr. R. W. Johnston, Narrows, called to see us while in town yesterday.

Mr. T. R. Barnard, cashier Island Deposit Bank, Island Station, was here Wednesday.

Rev. B. W. Napier has returned from a few days visit to Dawson Springs—for his health.

Mr. W. E. Ellis, proprietor of the Ellis Produce House, was in Louisville on business a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lon Tweddell and daughter, Calhoun, are the guests of relatives in the city.

Mrs. R. E. Lee Simmerman and daughter, Miss Winnie, returned from Livermore Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Rhodes and family have moved into the Ross dwelling vacated by Mr. John T. Moore.

Mr. S. P. Renter, Oklahoma City, who is the guest of relatives in town paid us a pleasant call, yesterday.

Look for the advertisement on page eight of this paper. We are going to give you one drink free.

Miss Johnson, who has been the guest of Miss Hattie Glenn, has returned to her home in Louisville.

Mrs. T. H. Black and daughter have returned from a visit to relatives at Rockport and Beaver Dam.

Mrs. Orville Bennett and sister, Miss Willie Smith, arrived Sunday to visit their father, Col. T. J. Smith.

Miss Myrtle Park, who has been the guest of Miss Gayle Tichenor, has returned to her home at Central Grove.

Hon. John J. McHenry, Louisville, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Jennie T. McHenry, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. M. Bean, manager for the Ohio County Drug Co., was in Louisville first of the week, on business connected with his firm.

Mr. Glenn Barnes will leave for Elkton first of next week, where he will continue his studies at Vanderbilt Training School.

Mr. John T. Moore and family moved to Elizabethtown, where Mr. Moore becomes Secretary-Treasurer for the Bond Tie Company.

County Court Clerk W. C. Blankenship attended the State Association of County Court Clerks at Harrodsburg last week, returning home Saturday.

Mrs. E. W. Cooper, and daughter, Anna, who have been the guests of relatives here for several weeks, will leave for their home in Nashville to-day.

Mrs. Mattingly, Campbells Hill, Ill., arrived Monday to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Schapmire. She was accompanied by Mr. Nick Schapmire.

Mr. Dave Will Likens is dangerously ill at his home on Frederica street, of heart trouble. He has been unconscious for several days and his recovery is doubtful.

selves with the fact that the trust is doing well.

Why Not Now, 1914?

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Section 2. And be it further enacted. That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise, which, after

the said last day of December next, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States.

This was the plan adopted by the Fathers of the Republic. It resulted in the creation of an adequate merchant marine and in giving to American ships 93 per cent of overseas American commerce.

Why not now, 1914, as well as August 10, 1790?

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. regulates bladder troubles in children. It not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

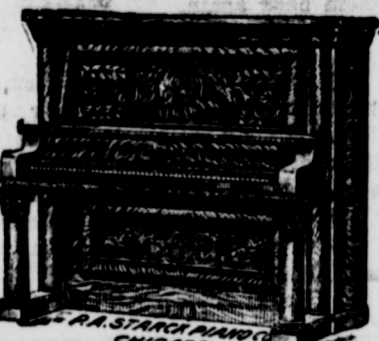
In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Starck Pianos



No Money in Advance—Satisfaction Guaranteed—Lowest Net Factory Prices—Easiest Terms—A Saving of \$100 to \$200—From Factory Direct



30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

We will ship you a beautiful Starck Piano for 30 days' free trial, in your home. No cash payment required. All we ask is that you will play upon, use and test this piano for 30 days. If, at the end of that time, you do not find it the highest grade, sweetest toned and finest piano in every way, that you have ever seen for the money, you are at perfect liberty to send it back, and we will, in that event, pay the freight both ways. This Starck Piano must make good with you, or there is no sale.

Save \$150.00 or More
We ship direct to you from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 in the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned durable high grade piano.

25-Year Guarantee
Every Starck Piano is guaranteed for 25 years. This guarantee has been of it our 35 years of piano experience, and the reputation of an old-established, responsible piano house.

50 Free Music Lessons
To every purchaser of Starck Pianos, we give free music lessons, in one of the best known schools in Chicago. These lessons you can take in your own home, by mail. This represents one year's free instruction.

P. A. STARCK PIANO CO., 1343 Starck Bldg., CHICAGO

NO. 5257 WINS

SECOND NO. 1114 THIRD NO. 12036

If you hold chance No. 5257 send it to us at once and get the Free Barrel of

"OLD QUALITY" OR \$65.00 IN CASH.

If you hold 2nd or 3rd Numbers send them to us and you will get the prize if the winner fail to claim it. See agreement printed on the chances.

REMEMBER, we ship direct to Kentucky points—Cash Coupons, to the value of 8 per cent of the order, shipped with all mail orders.

P. R. LANCASTER & CO., - Owensboro, Ky.

"OLD QUALITY", "OLD W. S. STONE" "PREMIER PURE"

SEEDS

Buckbee's "Full of Life" Northern Green Peas have a reputation of 30 years as successful seed growing behind them. It pays to plant the best.

Seasonable Specialties:
Earliest Red Valentine . . . \$1.50 Bushel
Refuge—Extra Early . . . \$1.25 Bushel
New Stringless Green Pod . . . \$1.25 Bushel
Wardwell's Imp. Kidney Wax . . . \$1.25 Bushel
Davis New White Wax . . . \$1.25 Bushel
Currie's Rust Proof Wax . . . \$1.25 Bushel

Extra Early Alaska . . . \$1.50 Bushel
New Early Gradus . . . \$1.50 Bushel
Horsford's Market Garden . . . \$1.50 Bushel
Buckbee's Lightning Express . . . \$1.50 Bushel

H. W. BUCKBEE
2801 Buckbee St., Rockford, Ill.

THE BIGGEST PART OF AGRICULTURE

Is That Part Which Relates to
Foreign Competition in the
American Market

It is the season now to hear Free-Trade orators tell, in all solemnity, that farmers are never benefited by Protective Tariffs, because agricultural products sell according to "world prices fixed in Liverpool." But how about American markets for farm products today with millions of bushels of corn and other grain, hundreds of tons of meat, and shiploads of eggs coming here from rival countries? Do they not depress our prices? Would not that depression be prevented if we had a Protective Tariff on those items which would give our home markets to our home producers?

Do consumers benefit by any reduction in retail cost of living? Not a penny! Cost of living is higher than ever before, yet 3,000,000 of our workmen are out of jobs, out of wages, out of means to buy food, and are living on part rations. They are hungry, while the demand for our foodstuffs is reduced, partly because they cannot buy, and because they are hungry.

It is true for Free-Traders to say that "farm papers should not discuss politics." But agricultural markets are the biggest end of farming. If we must not discuss marketing of farm products, which constitutes 55 per cent. of the farming, then what folly to discuss sowing and reaping, which constitutes only 45 per cent.

The Northwestern Agriculturalist is sometimes told to "keep out of politics," but when it keeps out of agricultural politics (not candidates but principles) then let its subscribers say it has lost its interest in their prosperity, and in the very prosperity of the nation, for prosperity comes up from the ground and its shadow reaches from the farm to the ends of the earth.

We do not criticize men for differing from our arguments, but we do object to being told it is not our proper function to discuss anything but seeding. There are many papers whose conception of their own horizons is limited to 45 per cent of the whole subject; that of the Northwestern Agriculturalist includes not only the 45 per cent (which means crop productions), but also the other 55 per cent, which, according to the Department of Agriculture, measures the spread between the price the consumer pays and what the farmer gets.

For every dollar the city man spends for food the producer of that food actually gets only 45 cents, while the cost of carrying and marketing the food is 55 cents. Free-Trade does not slice off one cent from that dollar, but it does enable the market to increase its own 55 cents to 60 or 65 cents by buying corn in South America, and wheat and oats in Canada, and meat in Australia, and eggs in China, at an average of 10 per cent less than in the United States. What is that? It means that the dollar is still spent by the consumer (if he eats full meals), but the market gets the 65 cents instead of 55. Deduct that 65 cents from that dollar and it leaves only 35 cents to the American producer.

Then shall the subject of "agricultural politics" be taboo in a farm paper? Shall we teach our readers only how to go on producing, or shall we "swat the lie" that production of crops is all there is to farming?

Dizzy? Bilious? Constipated?
Dr. King's New Life Pills will cure you, cause a healthy flow of bile and rid your Stomach and Bowels of waste and fermenting body poisons. They are a tonic to your Stomach and Liver and tone the general system. First dose will cure you of that depressed, dizzy, bilious and constipated condition. 25c. all Druggists.

In Search of Sensations.
The moving picture man, ever active and ever alert, always peering into the future in search of sensation has been barred from the scenes of battle in the European fields of war.

The moving picture man has long anticipated just such a tragedy as the one being enacted in the old world. No doubt a moving picture taken of the war now being waged would prove of the greatest historic value. It would tell more accurately than the pen of man the real incidents of the struggle. Such a picture of carnage, however, would not be for mortal eyes to see. The agonized expression on the faces of the dying, the scenes of carnage, the brutal sacrifice of human life would be revolting if pictured on a screen.

It would be just as appropriate as the reproduction of a clinic.

The governments of the countries now involved acted wisely. The battlefield is no place for the moving picture man. The mobilization of troops and the movement of the army, not actively engaged in battle, are entirely permissible, and such scenes have not been denied the moving picture man.

There is a morbid streak in most men and women of today. It is covered over with a polite veneer, but it is there just the same. It may be inherited from our ancestors of the stone age. Deny it we do, but from time to time incidents occur that show that it still remains a hidden instinct.

Any event of a tragic nature attracts attention of the public for days at a time. No doubt the reproduction of the battles of Europe, or parts of them, would be eagerly viewed, and the horror would appeal to many because of this very hidden instinct. The moving picture man can not be blamed for his desire to satisfy the unrest of the public but wise men know that such pictures would not do. Healthy minds shudder at the thought of such frightful scenes of carnage.

The war seems to have been necessary, but the scenes of this war can be described later. It is not necessary to bring before innocent eyes the tragedies which are being every day enacted.

The public may cry for the moon and never get it. The public can not have everything it wishes. Film makers should realize this. There must be a halt called somewhere, and it is a practical and prudent order the powers have issued. The stage of European battle is no place for the moving picture man.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Purchase Farmer.

Luther Burbank, the "plant wizard," hasn't anything on A. B. Crandall, a Jackson county horticulturist and something of a "plant wizard" himself, when it comes to producing rare varieties of ever-bearing red and black raspberries. The Crandall everbearing red raspberry, originated in Jackson county is now holding the attention of raspberry growers all over the country. It produces a continuous crop of berries, large and luscious, from June to August. Others have marveled their raspberries and forgotten about it. Mr. Crandall still is gathering raspberries from his ten acre farm, on the Independence-Raytown road, one mile south of Independence. He has other kind of berries too, and will tell you, "these plants came from Burbank's California fields," "these came the Far North and the East" and "these from the South."

He has strawberries from which he soon will begin harvesting the second crop. He has berries and cream on his table from June to frost, fresh and well flavored, right from the gardens. He has blackberries now bearing after others are marketed and gone. He has a black raspberry which is almost seedless. It has seeds only in the crown, and they are no more troublesome in the mouth than a strawberry seed.

Mr. Crandall has struggled to produce berries which are ready to gather before others are thinking of putting their products on the market.

Pear Tree 100 Years Old.

Elder George Swann, Christian preacher, who is holding a meeting at the Moss Hill church, near Morton's Gap, sends us an interesting item about a pear tree on the farm of Mr. Henry Whitfield. This pear tree has been bearing for more than one hundred years, and this year it has some healthy fruit on it. Elder Swann tells us that he ate some of the fruit and that it was excellent.

Mr. Whitfield lives on route No. 5, and the old pear tree stands about fifty yards from his house and very near the road. It formerly consisted of three forks, but one of these has fallen. At the base of the three forks it measures twelve and one-half feet in circumference.—Madisonville Hustler.

Rheumatism Pains Stopped.

The first application of Sloan's Liniment goes right to the painful part—it penetrates without rubbing—it stops the Rheumatic Pains around the joints and gives relief and comfort. Don't suffer! Get a bottle to-day! It is a family medicine for all pains, hurts, bruises, chest, sore throat, neuralgia and other pains. Prevents infection. Mr. Chas. H. Wentworth, California, writes:—"It did wonders for my Rheumatism, pain is gone as soon as I apply it. I recommended it to my friends as the best Liniment I ever used." Guaranteed .25c. at your Druggist.

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging
Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave
Up in Despair. Husband
Came to Rescue.

Patron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side.

The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. J-46

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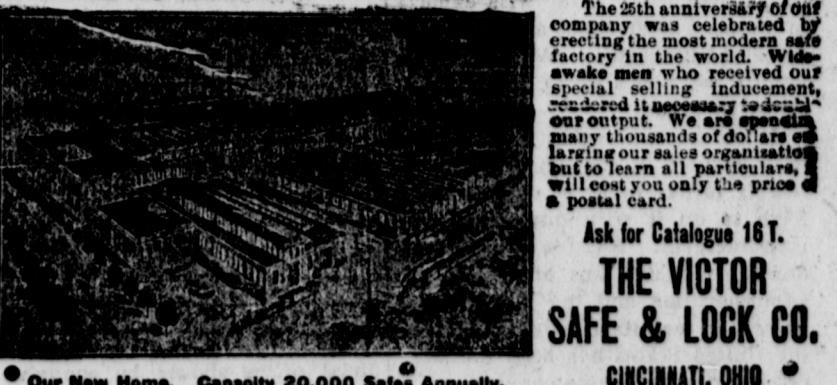
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THE McCALL COMPANY, 230 N. 2nd St., NEW YORK

IS LIVING IN A FOOL'S PARADISE

The Man Who Thinks Big Crops
Are Going to Make Good Our
Free-Trade Losses.

The man who sees in our crops, especially in that great store of wheat, the thing which is going to turn the present heavy tide of foreign trade, now running against us, and give us back our magnificent balance of trade—that man is living in a fool's paradise.

We haven't got the wheat, we haven't got the general crops, to make up for the balance of foreign trade which was so hugely in our favor for so many years, but which in the last few months we have extinguished.

In the fiscal year of 1912 we had a balance of trade in our favor of nearly \$553,000,000. In the previous year we had more than half a billion dollars; in the year before that we had more than half a billion. So far as the future is concerned it is all gone. We saved a large part of it in this last fiscal year because the imports did not begin to submerge our exports till after the turn of the calendar year; but since early in the spring the imports have been washing out the exports entirely.

For April, May and June of 1913 we had a balance of trade in our favor of \$146,661,779. For April, May and June of 1914 we had a balance of trade against us of \$14,468,962.

That was a net loss to us on the two items taken together of \$161,130,741 in those three months. The average monthly loss, therefore, was \$53,710,247.

When in the fiscal year of 1913 we had in our favor the trade balance of \$552,875,915, that was an average of \$54,406,325 a month.

All through 1913 we had that average balance in our favor or more than \$54,000,000 a month; but, as we have just shown in the reversal of conditions in April, May and June of 1914, there has set in a sponging out of very nearly \$54,000,000 a month.

Whether our trade balance had become as a natural thing more than six hundred millions a year, or whether the normal figures were perhaps only half a billion, it's all gone; and we can't restore it with exports of surplus wheat. If we sold abroad all the wheat that we shall harvest this year we couldn't restore it.

But we can't export all that wheat. Nor half of it. Nor any considerable part of it. We need it to eat ourselves. We need it to feed to our live stock and poultry, along with the corn.

And so with all the other crops. There won't be a great deal more to sell abroad than there was last year. Very likely there will be less cotton; and it's cotton that has been our biggest debt payer abroad for many years.

It never was wheat even when we had more wheat than we knew what to do with. It never was corn. It never was beef. Even if had been it never would be again. Nearly all those commodities that we raise in the future we shall need right here at home; and as long as we are the great purchasing power of the world, as we are today, we can buy our own products away from anybody on the face of the earth. Our foodstuffs will largely stay here.

So we aren't going to restore our old six hundred million or half a billion balance of trade with exports of crops. Such expectation as that is rainbow chasing. With all our bounty we aren't going to have the crops to spare.

If we are ever going to win back that balance in foreign trade, so hugely in our favor of old, we shall have to do it with our exports of manufactures. But for months, under the ministrations of the Wilson administration and the Wilson Congress, the manufacturing industry of the United States has been the sickliest thing in the whole country.

It may be that we can get the American manufacturing industry up on its feet, or at least on its knees, again. Let us all pray that we can.—New York Press.

The Farm House.

The most important buildings on a farm is the house, says the Government Farm Architect. The health, comfort and happiness of the family are dependent upon its construction and equipment, and unless these matters are looked after the sanitary dairy barn or the economically constructed buildings for stock are of little value. Happiness and contentment service as improved tools and out buildings.

The average American farm house must be inexpensive. The average

annual net income of a farmer today after deducting 5 per cent interest on his investment, is less than \$400. This does not mean that the houses may not be attractive. They may, if intelligently planned with the help of vines, shrubs and trees, become the prettiest spots in the landscape, and more beautiful and inexpensive than crowded city houses.

The most important room in the farm house is the kitchen. Certain features are often overlooked in providing economical arrangements for the household, when they might be easily provided for. One of the specialists of the Office of Farm Management learned from a woman in Pennsylvania, who had broken down from overwork, that she had been carrying coal from the barn for years. When the husband was asked if there was any reason why a coal bunker could not have been provided near the cook stove and filled directly from the wagon, he answered that there was none, but that no one had ever thought of it. This one detail has been found neglected in other cases where it could have been easily remedied, if only someone had thought of it.

A kitchen sink may be a paying investment, although it excludes a bay window or a fireplace, which has been the pet notion of the housewife. Screened-in kitchen porches, sleeping porches, and all kitchen conveniences are fine economical features, which even the smallest house plans may well consider.

The possible economy in household labor and the conservation of the strength of the housewife are two important factors to be considered in the construction of a farm house. Pleasant and comfortable farm homes hold families together; but the cheerless, unlovable and insanitary houses drive boys and girls to the cities. Investigation of prisons, insane asylums and houses of correction, seem to prove the fact that the sins which account for the existence of these institutions are often bred in inadequate and unhappy homes. So this social aspect of the problem is considerable.

The Circuit Judgeship.

Quite a number of the Democrats of Ohio county have solicited Judge J. S. Glenn, of Hartford, to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Circuit Judge of this district, composed of Ohio, McLean, Hancock and Daviess counties. We do not recall that Ohio county has furnished a Circuit Judge in a generation, and certainly not since the formation of the present judicial district. The Owensboro Bar has had the Circuit Judge for many years. Hon. Lucius P. Little held the office for two terms of twelve years, Hon. W. T. Owen for two terms of twelve years, and Hon. T. F. Birkhead, our present Judge, will finish his second term of twelve years on January 1, 1916. Continuously for the last thirty-six years Daviess county has had the Circuit Judge.

Of course, the people of Ohio, Hancock and McLean counties do not think that Daviess county has purposely retained the Circuit Judge through selfishness, or through any lack of fair play in politics, for they are a just and generous people, and always have been willing to alternate upon an equitable basis with their neighboring counties in selecting their district officers whenever suggested.

Through an unbroken rule the Circuit Judge has always been given his second term, but never permitted to hold a third term. Twelve years ago Judge T. F. Birkhead, our present Judge, defeated Judge W. T. Owen for re-election on this issue. Judge Birkhead successfully advocating that it was not democratic for a Judge to ask for the third term. In very recent elections in Kentucky the results show that this sentiment has been growing in popular favor throughout the entire State, and the people have fixed opinions against the third term. Especially is this true as to Judges, whose terms are fixed by the constitution at six years; and when a judge has served his second term, he has been twelve years in office. The people generally think a term of twelve successive years in a judicial office should be enough to satisfy the ambition of most men.

Judge Glenn is one of the best lawyers in the State and well equipped for performing the duties of a Circuit Judge. He has been one of the foremost lawyers at the Hartford Bar for more than twenty-five years, and a strong Democrat. It has been known by his friends for some time that it was his ambition to become Circuit Judge of his district. When asked about his intentions in the matter, Judge Glenn admitted that at the proper time he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. The people of Ohio county will give him a generous and united support, and he feels confident of winning the Democratic nomination at the August primary in 1915.

LATEST WAR NEWS

That the French lines are still falling back before the German advance is indicated by an official statement issued by the French War Office, which says that the progress of the German right wing has obliged the French left to yield ground.

Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary of War, gives in detail the part played by British troops in the operations in Belgium and France. These operations extend from August 23 to August 26, and the British losses numbered about 6,000. The condition and spirit of the British troops at the front are described as excellent.

A German aviator has appeared over Paris and was engaged on Sunday in dropping bombs in a populous section of the city. Several of the bombs failed to explode, according to the accounts, and the only two persons injured were women.

Paris is preparing for a siege should the lines opposing the Germans be broken. Enormous stocks of food have been placed in the State warehouses and sheep and cattle in vast numbers have been herded in the Bois de Boulogne.

A British official statement says that of the 1,200 men composing the crews of five German warships sunk off Heligoland only 330 were saved.

A Berlin dispatch says that the German army is energetically pressing the Russians in the neighborhood of Allenstein, East Prussia.

Apia, a seaport of Upolu, Samoan Islands, and capital of the German part of the group, surrendered to a British force from New Zealand.

Dispatches from Constantinople indicated that Turkey may soon enter the field against England and Russia.

Military experts in Tokio estimated that Kiau Chau could not be taken before the last of November, unless the Germans voluntarily surrendered.

A newspaper dispatch received at Vancouver says that the German cruiser Leipzig has been captured by the French cruiser Montcalm and the British cruiser Rainbow.

A long official statement is issued by the French War Office reviewing the operations in Belgium and along the French frontier. A new retirement by the allied forces is recorded, while at the same time the statement is optimistic with reference to the opposition which the French and British are offering to the German advance.

No definite details are forthcoming regarding the general battle which apparently is in progress all along the line.

The French War Minister has inspected the supplementary defenses around Paris, which are being rapidly pushed forward in anticipation of a possible investment of the French capital.

An Antwerp dispatch credits Gen. Pau with a victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes. Whether this is a new victory or one to which reference was made several days ago is not known.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children have arrived in England.

According to official advices received at Washington, France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of Government to Bordeaux.

Great Britain has joined with France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of German liners in connection with the plan to build up an American merchant marine.

It is reported by steamship officers arriving at Honolulu that British warships off Hong Kong are holding up all vessels, including those under the American flag, and removing Germans and Austrians bound to the scene of hostilities.

BASE BALL DOPE

The long looked for Nebraska Indian team came into Hartford quietly Wednesday morning and captured East End Park soon after noon. The home team at once gave battle, and although pitted against veterans of many battles our boys gave a good account of themselves. No scores were made until fourth in-

ning when the Indians succeeded in placing one over the plate. No more were made until the unlucky seventh when the Indians ran in four more. They added one in the eighth making six in all. Although the home team did not succeed in scoring they really played better ball than the Red Skins according to base ball technique. Rickard pitched a great game and fanned five men while the Indian pitcher only retired four. He also yielded only four hits while the home team took eight. All the runs made by the warriors were made on errors except one. At several times it seemed as though the home team would run in several scores but luck was against them. At one time they had all the bases full with only one out. The Indians far outclassed the home team as base runners. Although defeated in the first battle our boys made a "masterful retreat" and at once reformed their lines for the next battle.

Line Up—First Game.

Hartford	Nebraska Indians
Plummer, r.f.	White Moon, 2b.
Cundiff, 1b.	Waseka, 1b.
Welsh, 2b.	Eagle, s.s.
Johnson, 3b.	Bataga, c.
Blankenship, c.	Hoseka, 3b.
Dillon, s.s.	Blackhawk, c.f.
Pirtle, c.f.	Wakugon, r.f.
Taylor, l.f.	Littledeer, l.f.
Rickard, p.	Leghorn, p.
Elgin, sub.	

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Hart'd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3
Indian	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	6	4	2

The second game between the Hartford team and the Indians yesterday afternoon resulted in a score of 7 to 3 in favor of the Indians. The line up was the same for the home team except Elgin held first base and Cundiff took Welsh place on second. Welsh being out of the game. Withrow pitched for Hartford from the 5th inning, struck out 5 men with no runs, while he was on the mound. Rickard having pitched a hard game on the previous day should not have gone in. They hit him hard from the start. There were about 700 people present and all were well satisfied with the game. An unusual feature was the fielding of 7 flies by left fielder Carv Taylor.

Equality 6, McHenry 4. The McHenry and Equality ball teams met in Central Ball Park, August 30, and played one of the



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I am taking this drink of Ka-Koa at the expense of the Ka-Koa Co., and Hartford Bottling Works. In consideration, I agree not to attempt to secure another drink of Ka-Koa at the expense of the Ka-Koa Co., or Hartford Bottling Works. Not good after Sept. 12, 1914.

My Name
Town
Firm
Prop.

remorse and despair have all drifted by.

Won't you please fill out and present the coupon to any first class soft drink stand or soda fountain and get your first drink of Ka-Koa at our expense. Remember that this offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice.

closest and most harmonious games that I have seen played. Mr. Bill Everly umpired the game and perfect harmony prevailed throughout. The game stood 4 and 4 when it only remained for Equality to go to the bat once, when one of the McHenry outfielders missed catching the ball and was slow to find it in the grass, which allowed Equality to run in 2 scores, resulting in 6 to 4 in favor of Equality. The McHenry team is made up of a nice set of boys and they certainly know how to play ball. All of us will be glad to see them back again. WARDEN.

Fresh Air.

All waste, if allowed to remain about the house, makes bad air. There is dirty air just as much as there are dirty clothes and dirty water. There is far more danger in the breathing bad air than in bathing the skin in soiled water. It has been said that all the deaths resulting from fevers are but as a drop in the

ocean compared with the number who perish from bad air. Each morning every room should be thoroughly aired. Doctors all over the world have come to consider fresh air as a great remedy for many kinds of diseases, especially lung troubles. Clean air makes clean lungs. It is always wise to wash the hands after touching anything that soils. The washing of the hands is, of course, especially important before the handling, cooking or eating of food. Every child and every employe in a household should be taught not only to wash the hands after visiting the toilet, but also laught the importance of short and well-kept finger nails. Children should be taught not to wipe their sticky hands on their clothes, but to wash them. Grease holds dirt, so care should be taken to keep the clothing free from it.

The Republican \$1 per year.

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